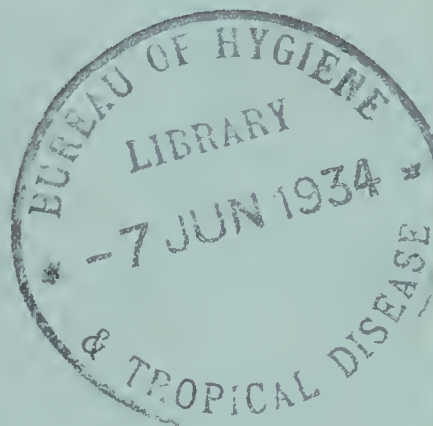


AC 4498(1) STOURBRIDGE 01

Wheeler

BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.



Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

for 1933.

Stourbridge:

J. T. FORD, LTD., PRINTERS & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

(1934).



BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.

Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

for 1933.

Stourbridge :

J. T. FORD, LTD., PRINTERS & MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

(1934).



BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE

Mayor:

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH WRIGHT, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

ALDERMAN C. F. LEESON, J.P.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(COUNCILLOR JOSEPH WRIGHT)

Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR RUFUS DUNN, J.P.

Councillor H. Barlow.

„ G. A. Cook.

„ Mrs. Francis.

Councillor W. T. Harmon.

„ W. Perrins.

„ H. S. Walker.

Medical Officer of Health:

*GEOFFREY DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sanitary Inspector also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts:

*ARTHUR KENT, F.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

*JOHN HOWARD MASSEY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.

Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

Clerks:

NORMAN F. COOKSON.

JOSEPH W. BILLINGHAM.

ROBERT F. ROBINS.

*Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Vital Statistics for the Year 1933.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1933, being my Ninth Annual Report.

In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry of Health, this Report is set out and details given as suggested by the Ministry.

Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions.

The Area was enlarged on 1st April, 1933 by the inclusion of the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote, and of the Parish of Pedmore which was part of the Rural District of Bromsgrove.

	<i>Acres.</i>
The Area is now	4204
<i>viz.</i> : Stourbridge	1920
Lye and Wollescote	1018
Pedmore	1266
The Population, according to the 1931 Census, was ...	33140
<i>viz.</i> : Stourbridge	19904
Lye and Wollescote	12237
Pedmore	999
Total Population, estimated at middle of 1933 ...	34420
Number of inhabited houses, 1931 ...	8164
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1933	9195
Number of families or separate occu- piers, 1931	8477
Number of families or separate occu- piers, 1933	9435
Rateable Value	£151,392
Sum represented by a penny rate	£588

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Town rises from the River Stour, which is the boundary of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and is on the North side of the Borough. The height above sea level at the River Boundary is 216 feet, rising to 442 feet at the South Boundary adjoining Bromsgrove Rural District, and to 512 feet on the East side.

The Town is partly residential and partly industrial. The industrial portions being principally on the North and North East sides. The South side being wholly residential.

The principal industries are Iron Works, Spades and Shovels; Chains, Vices, Anvils, Frost Cogs, Fire Bricks, Gas Retorts, Galvanized, Enamelled and Japanned Buckets, Baths and General Hollow-ware; Horse Shoes; Skin Rugs, Chamois Leather Gloves; Brushes and Brooms; Earthenware Sinks; Glazed Bricks; Glass Works Pots.

The Borough own the Gasworks, which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, also, in conjunction with the Urban District of Amblecote, are owners of the Water undertaking.

No particular diseases are attributable to the occupations carried on in the District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

BIRTHS.

Total for whole area from April to December, 1933, and for Stourbridge original area January to March.

Live Births.

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	177	213	390
Illegitimate	...	...	6	7	13
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			183	220	403

From January to March, 1933, in Lye and Wollescote:—

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	16	25	41
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			16	25	41

Birth Rate (whole area) calculated from the Registrar General's adjusted estimate of population, *viz.*: 31080 12.96

Annual Birth Rate (Lye and Wollescote) for three months—January to March—calculated from the adjusted estimate of population 13.42

Birth Rate for England and Wales 14.4

Still Births.

Whole area (excluding Lye and Wollescote) three months—January to March:—

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	9	11	20
Illegitimate	...	...	2	—	2

Lye and Wollescote—January to March:—

Legitimate	...	...	1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—

Rates per 1000 of population:—

Whole area (as above)	...	...	...	.70
Lye and Wollescote (as above)			...	.98

Rate per 1000 population for England and Wales62

DEATHS.

Total for whole area from April to December, and for Stourbridge original area, January to March :—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	189
Females	...	...	...	...	...	157
						<hr/>
TOTAL						346
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.13

For Lye and Wollescote, three months—January to March :—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	24
Females	...	...	...	...	...	21
						<hr/>
TOTAL						45
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	14.73

Death Rate for England and Wales ... 12.3

Two women died in consequence of child-birth.

The Maternal Mortality Rate being 4.52 per 1000 live births and 4.26 to total births.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales being 4.42 and 4.23 respectively.

It is pleasing to note that there was no death from Puerperal Sepsis; this is the fourth year in succession that there has been no death in Stourbridge from this cause, and it indicates that Midwifery is being carried on in the Borough in a satisfactory manner. The two puerperal deaths were due to rare causes and were not preventable. It will be noticed on a later page that approximately a quarter of the births took place in Maternity Homes or Hospitals, *viz.*, 109 out of 444. The majority of these took place at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home. It appears that the old prejudice of women entering Nursing Homes is gradually being broken down, and one hopes that this will result in a reduction of maternal mortality.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	2

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The first column gives the number for the whole Borough, with the exception of the deaths which occurred in Lye and Wollescote during January to March, 1933. These are given in the second column.

	1		2	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..
2 Measles	1	4	..	..
3 Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..
5 Diphtheria .. ..	.	..	..	..
6 Influenza .. .	6	5	2	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	16	8	3	1
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	4	..	..	..
11 Syphilis	2	..	..	..
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	..	..	..
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease ..	24	18	2	3
14 Diabetes	1	5	..	1
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	10	14	..	1
16 Heart Disease	50	30	6	1
17 Aneurysm .. ..	..	1	..	..
18 Other Circulatory Diseases ..	6	8	1	1
19 Bronchitis	3	2	2	..
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	12	12	1	..
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ..	..	..	..	..
22 Peptic Ulcer	2	..	2	..
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	..	2	..	..
24 Appendicitis	3	1	.	..
25 Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ..	..	2	..	..
27 Other Digestive Diseases ..	6	4	1	..

CAUSES OF DEATH—continued.

				1		2	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	..	..	2	6	2	1
29	Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Other Puerperal Causes	..	..	..	2	..	..
31	Congenital Debility and Malformation	Premature Birth	..	8	4	..	1
32	Senility	..	..	7	11	..	4
33	Suicide	..	..	3	..	..	..
34	Other Deaths from Violence	.	..	6	6	..	..
35	Other Defined Diseases	..	..	15	12	2	2
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
SPECIAL CAUSES (included in No. 35 above)							
	Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	..	..	189	157	24	21

Of the definitely defined causes of death, Heart Disease accounted by far the largest number, *viz.*, 87 out of a total of 391, *i.e.*, more than one-fourth. Cerebral Hæmorrhage accounted for no less than 25 deaths. These two figures are very striking, and serve to illustrate the strain of modern life on all classes. The next in order comes Cancer, with 47 deaths; followed by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with 28 deaths; and Pneumonia with 25 deaths. Diseases of the Respiratory Tract accounted for 60 deaths, for, in addition to those already mentioned, there were 7 deaths from Bronchitis; eight of these deaths occurred in infants under one year of age.

Deaths of Infants under One year of Age.

Whole area, from April to December, 1933, and for Stourbridge original area from January to March :—

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	10	12	22
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			11	12	23

Death Rate of Infants under One year of Age :—

All Infants, per 1000 births	...	...	57.07
Legitimate Infants, per 1000 births	...	...	56.41
Illegitimate Infants, per 1000 births	...	...	76.92

From January to March in Lye and Wollescote :—

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3

Death Rate of Infants under One year of Age :—

Per 1000 births	73.17
------------------------	-------

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 64 per 1000 Live Births.

Cause of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.	Deaths under one month.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	8	2
Prematurity	4	4
Congenital Heart Disease ...	4	4
Enteritis	2	1
Marasmus	2	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Injury at Birth	1	1
Atelectasis	1	1
Asphyxia Pallida	1	1
Otitis Media	1	—
Convulsions	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	26	15

It will be seen that more than half of the infantile deaths occur in the first month of life.

Zymotic Diseases.

There were 26 deaths. These were : Influenza, 18; Measles, 5; Diarrhœa, 2; Polioencephalitis, 1.

The Zymotic Death Rates being :—

Whole area (excluding Lye and Wollescote from January to March) ... ..	.61
Lye and Wollescote, January to March ...	2.29

It is regrettable to note that five deaths occurred from Measles. It cannot be too strongly stated that Measles is at present one of the most serious of the infectious diseases affecting children and especially infants. All persons suffering from this disease should remain in bed, in a warm, properly ventilated room, as long as the rash lasts; this will prevent many of the complications, especially Broncho-Pneumonia which is what most of the children die from.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

(1) Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs two Nurses, whose services are available for residents in the Stourbridge and Pedmore Areas. The Lye and Wollescote Nursing Association, which is also voluntary, employs one Nurse for that Area.

(b) There is no provision for Professional Nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases treated at home.

(2) Midwives.

The Midwives Act is administered by the County Council. At the end of the year there were seven Midwives practising in the district.

The Borough has no separate National Health Insurance Committee; the work is carried out by the Worcestershire Insurance Committee.

(3) Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The amount of Out-door Relief given to persons in the Borough by the Public Assistance Committee during the year, was £5564 7s. 1d.

(4) Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of clinical material, (Sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk and foodstuffs is done by the Worcestershire County Analyst.

(5) Legislation in Force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, ETC.

The following are the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health, in force in the District, with the date of adoption:—

Stourbridge Improvement Act	...	...	...	1825
Stourbridge Improvement Act	...	...	...	1866
Stourbridge Improvement Commissioners Act	...			1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...	...		1894
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, 6th April,				
	1891, 26th Nov., 1901, and 30th Aug., 1909			
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts)				
			16th Feb., 1910	
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III			Dec., 1901	
Public Health Act, 1925, (except Secs. 21, 22 and				
			44) 30th Aug., 1927	
ditto	(Secs. 21, 22 and 44)		26th Sep., 1927	

BYELAWS.

Offensive Trades	15th Sep., 1893
Blood Boiler	Leather Dresser
Blood Drier	Size Maker
Bone Boiler	Soap Boiler
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	Tallow Melter
Fellmonger	Tanner
Glue Maker	Tripe Boiler
Gut Scraper	
Markets and Fairs	14th Aug., 1867
Markets	15th Sep., 1890
Slaughterhouses	15th Sep., 1890
Common Lodging Houses	15th Sep., 1890
W.C.'s to be supplied with Water	29th July 1895
Nuisances	20th Oct., 1911
Public Baths	13th Oct., 1916
Libraries	13th Oct., 1916
Mortuary	10th Jan., 1917
Pleasure Grounds	10th Jan., 1917
Hackney Carriages	10th Jan., 1917
Omnibuses	10th Jan., 1917
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures	10th Jan., 1917
Cleansing of Footpaths, etc., Earthclosets and Cesspools	10th Jan., 1917
New Streets and Buildings	7th Apr., 1927
Behaviour of Passengers in Vehicles	2nd Feb., 1927
Smoke Abatement	2nd Apr., 1930
Houses Let in Lodgings	9th Apr., 1930

(6) Hospitals.

(a) Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of beds.
Stourbridge and Halesowen.	Hayley Green, near Pedmore.	Infectious Diseases	60
Ditto.	Ditto.	Tuberculosis	... 14
Ditto.	Ditto.	Smallpox ...	... 8
Corbett.	Amblecote, near Stourbridge.	General ...	... 66
Sandfield House.	Wordsley.	Poor Law	...
Mary Stevens' Maternity Home.	Stourbridge.	Maternity ...	... 16

At the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital there are three wards for Infectious Diseases, with 59 beds. 29 for males, 30 for females, and one ward with one bed for Enteric Fever. The Tuberculosis Block has two wards with 14 beds, 8 for males, 6 for females. At the Smallpox Hospital there are two wards with 4 beds in each. The Hospital Management Committee consists of members of the Councils of the Borough of Stourbridge and the Urban District of Halesowen. The patients come from the two districts mentioned, but by special contract and conditions, patients are received from other places, including the County Borough of Dudley and the Urban Districts of Redditch, Rowley Regis and Tipton.

(b) The Smallpox Hospital at the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital has 8 beds, 4 each for males and females.

The Corbett Hospital is situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, but is used by inhabitants of this Borough. It is a General Hospital. It is at present being extended, and there are now 33 beds for males, 22 for females, and 11 for children. It is a voluntary hospital. The cases admitted are mainly surgical, but a few medical cases are admitted when beds are available. One male and one female bed are allotted to the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre, for use when necessary. There is a small ward of two beds into which maternity cases are admitted when it is available. The hospital has a special Eye Department and the Ophthalmologist has beds when necessary and available, and also an orthopædic department.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to Kidderminster or to Dudley General Hospitals.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are treated at the General Hospital and the Women's Hospital, Birmingham, by arrangement with the County Council.

Cases of combined Pregnancy and Venereal Disease requiring In-patient treatment are admitted to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.

Tuberculosis cases requiring Sanatorium treatment are sent by the County Council to Knightwick or Hayley Green. Orthopædic cases in children—Tuberculosis or otherwise—are sent by arrangement to the "Woodlands," Northfield, Birmingham.

Ear, Nose and Throat cases are treated at one of the following :—Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge; Guest Hospital, Dudley; Queen's, General or Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Birmingham.

In addition, considerable use is made by inhabitants of the Birmingham Hospitals for all purposes.

Special departments for the treatment of Ophthalmic Diseases are held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Thursdays, at 9 a.m., and at the Guest Hospital, Dudley, on Thursdays, at 2 p.m., and for the treatment of Orthopædic conditions at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Mondays, at 2.30 p.m.

(7) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

By the munificence of Mr. Ernest Stevens, J.P., of Prescott House, Stourbridge, an up-to-date Maternity Home, known as the "Mary Stevens Maternity Home," was opened on September 19th, 1932.

It is situated in the southern part of the Borough, near to the Pedmore boundary. It contains 16 beds and is fully equipped with all the latest scientific devices for the treatment of normal and abnormal cases of Midwifery. The Home is available for inhabitants of Worcestershire and the surrounding districts of Stourbridge, which are situated in Staffordshire.

(8) Maternal Mortality.

Investigation of maternal deaths and cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever, is undertaken by the County Medical Officer. The medical practitioners are, as a rule, willing to co-operate.

(9) Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

There is no special provision in the Borough.

(10) Institutional Provision, if any, for Care of Mental Defectives.

This is undertaken by the County Council. Provision is made at Sandfield House, Wordsley for most classes of cases.

(11) Ambulance Facilities.

- (a) For Infectious Cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- (b) For Non-Infectious Cases a motor ambulance which is kept at the Fire Station, Stourbridge, and two motor ambulances provided by the Home Service Ambulance Committee, and under the control of two local Sub-Committees, are kept respectively at the Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street, (Telephone No. 5482), and at the yard at rear of Fire Station, Lye.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at No. 40, New Road, is under the control of a Voluntary Committee and a contribution is made by the Town Council to the funds of this Committee. The Town Council own the premises occupied by the Centre.

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Wednesday in each week from 2 till 5 p.m., and every morning from 9 till 10.

Ladies of the Committee assist at the Welfare Centre in helping to weigh the babies and giving tea to the mothers.

Milk and other foods are given in necessitous cases or supplied at a low cost.

Dr. R. L. Corlett attends at the Centre on Tuesday afternoons.

Dental and Orthopædic Clinics, under the auspices of the Worcestershire County Council, are also held at the Centre. Mr. Naughton Dunn, of Birmingham, attends the Orthopædic Clinic once every month, but the Clinic is open every Monday at 2 p.m.

The Ante-natal Clinic was opened in October, 1927, and is held twice a month. Dr Eileen Bulmer attends the Clinic on the first and third Tuesday mornings in the month. An Ante-natal Clinic is also held at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 10 a.m.

The attendances at these Clinics are being well maintained, they are proving a great help not only to expectant mothers but also to local Medical Practitioners.

A Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge. The Centre is under the control of the Corbett Hospital. Grants are made by the Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Councils. The Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7 p.m.—the former for women and children and the latter for men. Intermediate Treatment for women is by arrangement. For men each evening except Sunday and Monday.

A Clinic for Immunisation of Children against Diphtheria is held by arrangement at the Infant Welfare Centre, 40, New Road, Stourbridge. The Clinic is provided by the Borough Council.

A Clinic for Investigation of Mental Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, on the second and last Fridays, at 1.45 p.m. This is under the control of the County Council and the Medical Superintendent of the Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove, is in charge of it.

The School Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon in the special building attached to Enville Street School. It is under the control of the County Council and one of the Assistant County Medical Officers is in charge.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held every Monday at 5 p.m. at the Dispensary, Greenfield Avenue, Stourbridge. It is provided by the Worcestershire County Council.

The Health Visitor (Miss E. E. Noke, State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., Cert. Royal Sanitary Inst., for Health Visitors and School Nurses and for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, also Diploma for Health Visitors), reports as follows:—

Notification of Births received from County Medical Officer:—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	126
Females	...	...	...	...	...	150
						<hr/>
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	276
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	17

Of the Births notified, 75 were at the Mary Stevens Home, 31 at Sandfield House Maternity Home, Wordsley, 1 at the Queens Hospital, Birmingham, and 2 at other Nursing Homes.

There have been five cases of Twins and one Triplets; one twin was still-born. All the other children are living.

Home Visiting:—

Number of Primary Visits paid to Infants	262
Revisits to Infants under one year	1624
Revisits to children between one and five	2609

Ante-Natal Clinic :—

Number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinic for the first time ...	85
Total Number attending	94
Total Number of attendances	189

Ante-Natal Home Visits :—

First Visits	68
Total Number of Visits	139

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been visited at home. One in January and one in August. Both have recovered without apparent impairment of vision.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre, January 1st to December 31st, 1933 :—

Number of Infants brought to the Centre for the first time :—	
Under one year	232
Between the ages of one and five ...	32
Total Number of Children attending the Centre	611
Total attendances at Centre :—	
Children under one year	3517
Children between the ages of one and five	1994

The Centre is open each week on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Dr. R. L. Corlett attends each Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Infant Life Protection Act, 1908.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Seven children have been under supervision during the year.

Two children have been returned to parents. One has been received by Dr. Barnado's Homes, and one has been legally adopted by the foster parents.

All the Homes are satisfactory.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

There has been no alteration in the water supply.

The supply is satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

There is no filtration, the water being pumped direct into mains. There is, however, a Reservoir at Doctor's Hill, Stourbridge, serving to augment the pressure, the surplus water during the night going into the Reservoir.

The following is the result of an analysis of a sample from the Coalbournbrook supply, taken on 26th October, 1933.

							<i>Grains per Gallon.</i>
Solids in suspension ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slight trace
Solids in solution dried at 100°C. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2
Solids in solution Appearance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	White
Solids in solution After ignition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.2
Behaviour of solids on ignition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slight browning
Phosphates ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Chlorine calculated as common salt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2
Free and saline ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0004
Albuminoid ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0025
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.009
Nitrogen in nitrates ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
Appearance ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clear
Deposit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very slight brown
Smell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Hardness: Permanent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10° Clark
Temporary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10° Clark
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20° Clark
Poisonous Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	None detected

A sample of water from the Coalbournbrook supply, taken on 31st October, 1933, was examined bacteriologically with the following result:—

Gelatine ... ..	...	...	...	...	8 per	1 c.c.
Agar ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 „	1 „
B. Coli ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 „	285 „
B. Typhosus ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 „	100 „
B. Welchii ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 „	250 „

Most of the houses in the original area have a water tap inside the house or wash-house, but at many places in the added area of Lye and Wollescote there is a tap in the yard for the use of several houses.

The supply is obtained from three boreholes: (i) Coalbournbrook, 501 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds; (ii) Mill Meadow, 350 feet deep, sandstone; (iii) Tack (Wordsley), 210 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds. The latter two are standbys. Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Urban District of Amblecote and No. 3 in the Rural District of Kingswinford.

The Corporation Baths and several works pump water from their own wells. A considerable number of houses supplement the water supply by having rain water cisterns on their premises, many being underground.

Rivers and Streams.

During the year 1932, the River Stour was cleaned out under the Bridge at the Borough boundary and Amblecote (Staffs.), the work being undertaken by the County Councils of Worcestershire and

Staffordshire. The remains of an old dam at Messrs. Bradley's Iron-works were removed. These works have been effectual in minimising flooding.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Stourbridge area was sewered in 1887 and the Lye and Wollescote area about 1900. The Main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board, consisting of representatives of the Stourbridge and Amblecote Councils. The Sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards, and is treated on the Broad irrigation principle.

With the exception of a few houses situate on the outskirts, all the dwelling houses are provided with W.C.'s and efficient drainage, the drains being intercepted from the sewers with intercepting traps. A number of houses have cesspools, most of these being recently erected. The Town Council are arranging to put in a sewer for the purpose of drainage of houses in Ham Lane, Pedmore.

Scavenging.

The Scavenging is carried out by direct labour, and is dealt with by controlled tipping, being spread over small areas, covered and levelled. There are six tips in use, *viz.*, Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street; Wollaston Hall Estate; Hadcroft Brick Works; Rufford's Brick Works; Bromley Street, Lye; and Racecourse Lane, Pedmore.

Ashpits are emptied as required, and the contents of moveable ashbins collected weekly. The few privies are cleared as required, the contents being buried. Cesspools are emptied and the contents either tipped down sewers or spread over farm land.

Two motor freighters are now in use and have proved satisfactory. The other vehicles are horse drawn.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector follows mine and gives a detailed account of the inspection of the district.

The Sanitary Inspector has furnished me with the following statement :—

Number and nature of inspections made during the year :—

Inspection of houses and premises ...	...	...	1063
Inspections under Housing Regulations ...	...	...	252
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease ...	...	...	102
Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis ...	...	...	42
Re-Inspections and Re-Visits ...	...	...	3314
Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	2290

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Premises infested with Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Watercourses and Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Picture Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises infested with Insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Meat Regulations Offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pig-killing on unlicensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Pig-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Statutory Notices complied with (1933 and previous year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	318

Smoke Abatement.

Byelaws were adopted in April, 1930, limiting the emission of black smoke to three minutes in the half-hour.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of action taken in respect of Houses Let in Lodgings, Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., Offensive Trades, Common Lodging Houses, etc.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the Borough, and no Regulations under Sec. 18 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, have been necessary.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.

Burial Grounds. There are six Burial Grounds in use in the district: Stourbridge Cemetery; Lye Cemetery; the Roman Catholic Cemetery; and the Churchyards of Old Swinford, Wollaston, and Pedmore. The Churchyard at Old Swinford has been enlarged. The additional portion being consecrated in May, 1930.

There are also "closed" graveyards at the Congregational Church, Presbyterian Church and Friends Meeting House.

Sunday funerals at the Stourbridge Cemetery are not allowed, except in cases receiving sanction of the Town Council, through me.

MORTUARY.

During the year, the bodies of 14 persons were taken to the Mortuary.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Address.</i>		<i>Remarks.</i>
Jan. 7.	M.	29	Belbroughton	...	Motor Accident.
„ 14.	M.	71	Stone	...	Heart Failure.
Mar. 23.	M.	35	Lye	...	Heart Failure.
Apl. 7.	M.	52	Lye	...	Result of Colliery Accident.
„ 21.	M.	70	Dudley	...	Aneurysm of the Aorta.
May 8.	M.	21	Cradley Heath	...	Suffocation due to falling in of trench.
„ 13.	M.	79	Stourbridge	...	Myocardial degeneration.
„ 24.	F.	61	Stourbridge	...	Cardiac failure due to arterio sclerosis.
„ 26.	M.	46	Stourbridge	...	Chr. Valvular disease of the Heart. Chr. Pericarditis.
June 11.	M.	41	Stourbridge	...	Drowning (Suicide).
July 16.	M.	59	Dudley	...	Endocarditis, myocarditis.
Oct. 10.	M.	48	Stourbridge	...	Heart failure resulting from fatty degeneration.
Dec. 12.	M.	77	Stourbridge	...	Heart failure resulting from disease of
„ 16.	M.	51	Stourbridge	...	Coronary Arteries. Coronary thrombosis.

HOUSING.

During the year the Town Council erected 18 houses on the site of the Grange House. Four of these being non-parlour type with five bedrooms, the others having three bedrooms. The four houses with five bedrooms were erected to meet the requirements of families with more children than the smaller houses could accommodate.

The Housing problem still presents serious difficulties, there being over 400 applications on the register. Since the local authority is now only able to build houses for rehousing persons displaced by slum clearance schemes, it is hoped that private enterprise will come to the assistance of the local authority and build houses at economic rents for persons of the working classes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals with these matters.

This Borough is not an authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Small Pox.

No case occurred during the year.

Undulant Fever.

One case was reported during the year. This occurred in October. The patient had not been away from home for about three months prior to the receipt of the notification owing to physical illness. Samples of milk, cream, butter and cheese were obtained from the places where the patient had been supplied, all, however, proved negative.

General.

Scarlet fever was prevalent throughout the year, and during the months of October, November and December the number of cases increased. The total number for the year was 92, 18 of which occurred at Old Swinford Hospital, 1 at the Cottage Homes, and 14 at Council Houses.

Nine cases of Diphtheria were reported, 2 of them being in Council Houses.

The bedroom accommodation at the houses from where the cases were reported, was :—

	Bedrooms—1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and over.
Diphtheria Cases ...	—	6	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever Cases	3	21	40	3	5

With the exception of two cases of Scarlet Fever at one house and three at another house, each of the cases occurred at a different house.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to Medical Practitioners by the Borough Council. In severe cases antitoxin is given at once, before being sent to hospital; in milder cases the antitoxin is not given until the patients arrive in hospital.

Anti-scarlatinal serum is not provided free, but it is being used in severe cases with good results. In the Isolation Hospital, it is used in most cases; undoubtedly it is useful in preventing or alleviating complication and in shortening the period in hospital.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined by the County Analyst. All doubtful throats and nasal passages are swabbed as a routine. Immunisation against Diphtheria has been practised on children of pre-school age in previous years, but no children have been immunised this year.

Sputum from many suspicious chest cases is examined for Tubercule Bacilli.

The following Schools were recommended for Closure during the year :—

15th Aug.—Cemetery Road Infants' : Measles (Two weeks).

19th Oct.—Wollescote Infants' : Measles (Two weeks).

25th Oct.—Hill Street Infants' (Stourbridge) : Measles (Two weeks).

6th Nov.—Wollaston Infants' : Measles and Mumps (Two weeks).

Fumigation of rooms which have been occupied by patients suffering from infectious disease is not now carried out excepting upon request or where the patient has been treated at home. It has been found that no other case has occurred at any house from where the patient was removed to hospital and the room occupied had not been fumigated. The bed clothing is, however, disinfected in every case.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES other than Tuberculosis DURING THE YEAR 1933.

(including the cases reported at Lye and Wollescote during the first quarter of the year)

Disease.	Ages.													Total No. of Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.				
Small Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	9	8	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	2	2	3	7	2	41	24	4	6	—	1	—	92	75	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	7	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	8	10	14	6	54	—	25	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	9	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	1	1	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	12	5	6	9	5	54	28	7	22	16	20	7	191	83	25	—

Chicken Pox ceased to be a notifiable disease on 31st March, 1933. As Small Pox had become very much less prevalent, the Ministry of Health did not consider the compulsory notification of Chicken Pox to be necessary any longer.

Undulant Fever is not a compulsorily notifiable disease, but is included in the above list as the case was investigated. As this disease appears to be more common than is generally supposed, and as it is spread by infected dairy products, it seems that it would be desirable to make it a compulsorily notifiable disease.

Four of the seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, three of the patients being non-residents of the Borough. The remaining three cases occurred at private houses.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The following table gives details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases during the year.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	9
Scarlet Fever ...	6	4	2	5	4	2	4	5	8	13	25	14	92
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	7
Pneumonia ...	9	15	3	6	2	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	54
Erysipelas ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	9
Chickenpox ...	8	—	2	Not ification			disco ntinu ed			April	—	—	10
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	8
Undulant Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	25	22	10	11	8	8	15	11	11	17	31	22	191

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

This Borough has not applied for power under Sect. 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925. There is a Voluntary Blind Institution in the Borough providing work for afflicted persons, but there is no Institution for treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eight cases were reported. One each in the months of January, May and June, three in August and two in October.

Six of them were reported from the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, and the mother of only one of these was a Stourbridge resident, so that three cases only were amongst residents of the Borough.

The two which occurred outside the Maternity Home were treated successfully.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System—19 males, 9 females—and 4 deaths from other Tuberculous diseases.

The Death Rate being (per 1000 of population) : Respiratory, .90 ; Non-Respiratory, .12 Total 1.02

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT END OF 1933.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
No. of Cases on Register, 1st January, 1933 ..	37	42	20	29
No. of Cases from Lye and Pedmore added to Register, 1st April, 1933	39	36	11	16
No. of Cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations	23	7	5	2
No. of Cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification	3	1	3	—
TOTALS ..	102	86	39	47
No. of Cases removed from Register during the year	19	13	8	9
No. of Cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	83	73	31	38

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEOFFREY DUDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1315
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1783
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	252
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	384
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	131
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	153

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	39
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	4

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	39
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	16
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	8

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	3
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	—



**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,
in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1.—Inspection.

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	—	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	53	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ..	53	—	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	14	14	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses. (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	16	16	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a Report of the work done in my Department during the year 1933, this being my Thirty-Third Annual Report.

The Borough was enlarged in April by the inclusion of the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote and the Parish of Pedmore (Bromsgrove Rural). The number of Cowsheds was increased from five to seventeen, and slaughterhouses from fourteen to twenty-seven.

In April, Circular 1331 was received from the Ministry of Health relating to the submission of a programme of Slum Clearance and dealing with defective houses. A Report of the Council's proposals respecting removal of old unfit houses and provision of new ones was required and was sent to the Ministry at the end of October. As Lye and Wollescote area was unknown to me it necessitated an intensive survey. On 14th October I reported to your Public Health Committee that 394 houses containing 1421 occupiers should be Scheduled under the Scheme, of these, 333 houses were in Lye and Wollescote area. In addition to this survey, detailed inspections, which included measuring up the entire interiors, were made of 221 houses in Lye and Wollescote and 31 in Stourbridge.

I found that a considerable number of premises in Lye area had no rainwater spouting on the street side also that there was a considerable number of dilapidated ashpits. Many of these were dealt with, and by the end of the year 37 premises were provided with rainwater spouting and 142 houses were provided with ashbins in place of ashpits.

The Staff of my department was increased by the engagement of two clerks who commenced duties on the 1st October.

COMPLAINTS.

269 complaints were received as compared with 182 in the previous year.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

7623 inspections and re-inspections were made, compared with 6,316 in 1932, and were as follows :—

General Inspection of houses and premises, 1063; Inspections under Housing Regulations, 252; Re-inspections, 3314; Infectious Diseases, 102; Tuberculosis, 42; Slaughterhouses, 2290; Dairies and Cowsheds, 98; Workshops, 53; Bakehouses, 28; Food Stores, 77; Offensive Trade Premises, 23; Vans, 30; Common Lodging Houses, 10; Houses Let in Lodgings, 16; Premises infested with Rats, 14; Cinemas, 6; Smoke Nuisances, 8; Pig Keeping, 11; Pig Killing on Unlicensed Premises, 97; Stables, 4; Premises infested with Insects, 37; Schools, 18; Meat Regulations Offence, 1; Marine Stores, 6; Water Courses and Pools, 23.

Most of the visits and re-visits made to premises for the purpose of the Slum Clearance report are not included.

The principal increases in inspections were : General Inspections 630, Housing Regulations Inspections 143, Slaughterhouses 787, and pig killing on unlicensed premises 64. The number of visits or inspections which were less than in the previous year were 370 re-inspections of premises and 69 of Food Stores.

Sanitary Defects, Nuisances and Contraventions of your Byelaws numbered 5,775. The number of defects remaining unattended to at the end of 1932 was 2,726, making a total of 8,501. During the year, 3595 defects were remedied, leaving 4906 insanitary conditions unabated at the end of the year.

NOTICES.

376 Preliminary Intimation Notices were sent during the year. The Notices relating to housing defects were letters setting out in detail the defects and suggestions as to how they could be remedied. The Notices were as follows :—

<i>Notice.</i>	<i>No. of Notices.</i>	<i>No. of Houses or Premises affected.</i>
General Defects of Houses	64	144
Overcrowding	1	1
Cleansing Rooms after Tuberculosis	4	4
Sanitary Conveniences	42	103
Drain Defects	52	118
Want of House Refuse receptacles...	10	36
Defective Ashpits	40	115
Accumulation of Refuse, etc. ...	23	23
Rain Water Spouting	54	62
Pig Keeping offences	7	7
Slaughtering on Unlicensed Premises	6	6
Meat Regulations, Contraventions, and Irregular Slaughtering ...	23	23
Slaughterhouse, Limewashing required	1	1
Defective Yard Paving	1	2
Waste of Water	12	21
Defective Wash-houses	4	4
Excessive Smoke	1	1
Cowsheds, Limewashing required ...	10	10
Contraventions, Milk & Dairies Order	3	3
Stables not drained	9	9
Defective Water Courses	3	3
Dangerous Walls	2	2
Offensive Smells	1	1
Bug Infestation	1	1
Shops Acts Offences	2	2
	<hr/> 376	<hr/> 702

In addition, 65 matters were reported to the Borough Surveyor, and 12 to the Stourbridge Water Board.

At the end of the year 1932, there were 45 Notices outstanding, thus making 421 Notices. During the year 1933, the work in connection with 281 Notices was done. In respect of 59 Notices, reports were made to the Public Health Committee for the service of Statutory Notices. Of the remaining 81, the work in connection with 27 was in progress at the end of the year, and 54 Notices were outstanding.

The Statutory Notices served were :—

<i>Kind of Notice.</i>	<i>Notices.</i>	<i>Premises affected.</i>
<i>Housing Act, 1930 :—</i>		
Sec. 17. Repairs to houses	6	3
Sec. 18(3). Demand for payment ex- penses incurred	3	4
Sec. 19(1). To appear before Council	83	34
Sec. 19(3). Demolition Order ...	20	8
Sec. 20. To appear before Council ...	9	3
Sec. 20. Closing Order	10	3
Sec. 39(1). Occupier to Quit ...	9	7

<i>Kind of Notice.</i>	<i>Notices.</i>	<i>Premises affected.</i>
<i>Public Health Act, 1875 :—</i>		
Sec. 94. Abatement of Nuisances ..	16	... 14
Sec. 36. Ashbins	18	... 16
Sec. 36. Water-closets	1	... 6
Sec. 49. Accumulations	3	... 3
Sec. 257. Demand for payment of ex- penses	4	... 4
<i>Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907 :—</i>		
Sec. 25. Paving	1	... 1
Sec. 49. Sinks and drains	2	... 2
<i>Inf. Dis. Prev. Act, 1890 :—</i>		
Sec. 5. For disinfection	3	... 3
<i>Rent Restrictions, etc. Act:—</i>		
Certificates	4	... 4
<i>Towns Improv: Clauses Act, 1847 :—</i>		
Sec. 74. Rain water spouting ...	43	... 42
<i>Nuisances Byelaws:—</i>		
Notices re pig-keeping	2	... 2
	237	159

There were 124 Notices brought forward from the previous year. During the year, 318 Notices were complied with. At the end of 1933, the work in respect of 20 Notices was in progress and 23 Notices were outstanding.

Ninety-two of the Notices relating to 37 houses were under the Housing Act, 1930, for owners to appear before the Town Council.

The Notices for provision of rain water spouting were all in respect of 42 premises in the Lye and Wollescote area.

PROSECUTIONS.

Thirteen cases were taken before the Justices, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Oct. 20.	Sec. 39 Housing Act. For not ceasing to occupy house which was subject to Demolition Order.	Ordered to quit before 14th November.
"	Do. Do.	Do.
"	Do. Do.	Do.
"	Do. Do.	Do.
"	Sec. 39 Housing Act. For not ceasing to occupy part of a house sub-	Do.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
	ject to a Closing Order.	Ordered to quit before 14th November.
„	Do. Do.	Do.
„	Do. Do.	Do.
„	Slaughtering animals on premises not registered or licensed.	Fined £2.
„	For not giving Notice of Slaughter under Meat Regulations.	Fined £8.
„	For not providing rain water spouting.	Adjourned to 3rd Nov.
Nov. 3.	Do. Do.	Fined £1 10s. in each case—
Nov. 21.	For not giving Notice of Slaughter under Meat Regulations.	Fined £2.
Dec. 15.	Bottling Milk in street.	Dismissed on payment of costs (4/-).

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The trades carried on are :—

Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	29
Tripe Boiling	...	...	...	...	8
Hide & Skin Dealer	...	...	...	...	1
Leather Dresser	...	...	...	...	1

Two new fish-frying businesses were newly established with the consent of the Town Council. Two applications to commence business as fish-fryers were refused.

Four fish-frying businesses were improperly conducted. The causes of complaint were removed after attention had been called to the offences. One other application was received but it was withdrawn.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 bakehouses, 5 being factories. One new bakehouse was opened and two had changes of occupiers.

A number of verbal Notices were given about limewashing, but in no case was it necessary to take other action.

OVERCROWDING.

One new case of overcrowding was met with and was abated by several members of the family going into another house. One old case was remedied by two sons sleeping elsewhere. The Town Council erected four more non-parlour type houses, each containing five bedrooms which were let to families where there were numerous children. There are now 8 houses of this description, 4 being at Forge Hill and 4 at The Grange.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

It has not been possible to visit all the workshops in the added area of the Borough, so that the present Register is incomplete.

Fifty-three visits were made. No notices were sent, but in 14 instances attention of the occupier was called to want of cleanliness. All these defects were remedied. At one bakehouse and one workshop the drains were obstructed, and were cleaned out after preliminary Notices had been sent.

OUTWORKERS.

Twenty-five lists were received containing the names of 40 Outworkers, 17 of whom resided outside the district. Three names were received from other districts.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are now 2 Common Lodging Houses.

The following are the returns of the number of lodgers. (The figures represent the number of times the beds were occupied.)

Adult Lodgers.		Lodgers above 10 and under 21.		Lodgers under 10 years of age.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
6087	341	—	—	23	26	6477

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Two places used as houses let in lodgings ceased to be so used. Closing Orders under Sec. 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 were made in respect of the three separate tenements at one house, as the owner had not carried out an undertaking to do extensive repairs. When the Closing Orders became operative all the Occupiers were ejected after Orders had been made by the Justices.

Considerable repairs were done at the remaining place, but although improved it is not altogether satisfactory. This house is occupied by three families consisting of seven persons.

HOUSING.

252 houses were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 221 in Lye area and 31 in Stourbridge area.

Sixteen Demolition Orders were made and undertakings to repair were given in respect of 7 houses. Three Closing Orders were made under Sec. 20 of the Housing Act for parts of a building used as three separate tenements on a breach of undertaking to repair which had been given by the Owner. Eight houses were demolished, five of them being part of the 16 Orders made during the year and three being under Demolition Orders made in 1932.

The Occupiers of four of the Demolished houses and the three families from the place under Closing Order, were ejected after Justices Orders had been obtained, one tenant had previously left. These families were subsequently rehoused in Council Houses, with the exception of one for whom another house was secured.

394 houses containing 1421 occupiers were included in the "Slum Clearance" Report. Some have already been dealt with for Demolition, and early in 1934 others were included in a "Clearance Scheme."

Four houses were repaired under my supervision upon instructions from the Town Council, in default of the Owner complying with Notices under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act.

The expenses incurred were, respectively :—

1. £72 10 0	3. £72 10 0
2. £72 17 6	4. £75 11 9

making a total of £293 9s. 3d. The Owner paid the whole amount upon demand. The repairs included removal of wash-houses and w.c.'s used in common and the erection of a scullery against each house with a w.c. with access from the scullery. The interiors were reconditioned.

Thirty-nine houses were extensively repaired after informal notices. Seventeen of these were provided with sculleries and w.c.'s inside, in place of wash-houses and w.c.'s used in common.

A general summary at the end of this Report gives particulars of many improvements and alterations made to houses.

Notices under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, were served in respect of three houses.

The Owners of four houses asked for Demolition Orders after Notices under Sec. 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring considerable repairs, had been served. The reasons given were that the necessary repairs would be too costly. These requests were granted and Demolition Orders were made early in 1934.

During the year, 8 plans and specifications were given to owners of property to assist in the provision of sculleries and w.c.'s at 26 houses, in place of existing wash-houses and w.c.'s used in common. In every case, the owners of the property concerned carried out the suggested improvements. At the end of the year, 17 houses had each been provided with a scullery with access from the living room, and a w.c. with access from the scullery, and in some cases a coalplace, at the remaining premises the work was in progress at the end of the year.

Specifications were also supplied for extensive repairs at 26 houses. In 2 instances the work was carried out, 8 of the houses were subsequently dealt with for Demolition, and undertakings under the Housing Act were given by owners of the remaining 16 houses to carry out the repairs.

The Nuisance Abatement Sub-Committee made inspections of various properties which were being reported under the Housing Act.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 14 Slaughterhouses in the original Stourbridge Area, each being subject to annual licence. Eight licences relating to six of the slaughterhouses are subject to an undertaking that claim for compensation will not be made if the renewal of the licence is refused should the Town Council erect a Public Abattoir. A joint occupier of one of them ceased to use the slaughterhouse during the year.

There are 13 Slaughterhouses in the Lye area, one being licensed during the year, and subject to an annual licence and the compensation clause. As regards the other 12, there is no definite information as to when or how they were licensed.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,290.

Notices of Slaughter received and inspections were :—

		<i>Oxen.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>
In Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	1230	3545	8827	100
On Premises not Licensed	... ..	—	77	—	—
Inspected	... ..	1204	3447	7383	90
Percentage of Slaughtered Animals					
Inspected	... ..	97.5	97.2	83.6	90.0

The following were seized and Justices' Orders obtained :—

1 ox and offal	... ..	Tuberculosis.
1 pig's head	... ..	Tuberculosis.

The following were condemned and voluntarily surrendered :—

Tuberculosis	... ..	1 ox and offal.	15 ox heads.	14 ox lungs.	3 ox livers.	3 ox mesenteries.	1 pig and offal.	49 pigs' heads.	12 pigs' frys.	2 pigs' lungs.	22 pigs' mesenteries.
Emaciation	... ..	2 pigs and offals.									
Swine Erysipelas	... ..	2 pigs and offals.									
Inflammation	... ..	1 pig and offal.	1 pig's offal.	4 pigs' frys.							
Distoma Hepaticum	... ..	59 ox livers.	314 sheep livers.								
Cirrhosis	... ..	90 ox livers.	14 pigs' livers.								
Necrosis	... ..	1 ox liver.									
Abscesses	... ..	3 ox livers.									
Angiomatosis	... ..	2 ox livers.									
Cyst. Tenuicollis	... ..	3 pigs' livers.	3 sheep livers.	2 sheep lungs.							
Echinococci	... ..	3 ox livers.	3 ox lungs.								
Pneumonia	... ..	2 pigs' lungs.									
Fatty Degeneration	... ..	1 ox liver.									
Cystic	... ..	2 pig kidneys.									
Other Foodstuffs	... ..	10 lbs. herring roe (decomposing).									

Total weight of meat condemned approximately 59 cwts.

Animals affected with Tuberculosis were :- oxen 23, or 1.9 per cent.; pigs 71, or 2 per cent. of those inspected.

The offences under the Meat Regulations dealt with were as follows :—eleven cases of failure to give Notice of Slaughter; eight of exposing meat in such a position as to be liable to contamination; one of dirty walls of Slaughterhouses; one of exposing meat in course of conveyance; one of inflating a carcase with breath; one of failure to notify evidence of disease. Each of the offenders was warned.

Legal proceedings were taken against one person for slaughtering two pigs on unlicensed premises and for not giving notice of Slaughter. Fines of £2 and £8 respectively were imposed. Another case was for not giving notice of slaughter of a pig, the offender was fined £2.

In Lye area it had been customary to kill pigs on unlicensed premises without regard to the number, in many instances slaughtering was done regularly and the meat sold. Attention was called to fact that such slaughtering was not “occasional” slaughter and that it should be done in properly licensed places. The result being that pigs were taken to licensed slaughterhouses for the purpose of killing and dressing.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 115 Retail purveyors of milk in the District. 17 of these are milk producers in the area and have approximately 236 cows. Of the remainder, 38 reside in the Borough area and 19 outside; 41 are registered for the sale of bottled sterilized milk only, of these 4 are also wholesale dealers. There is one firm of wholesale and retail dealers in the area who deal with large quantities of milk.

The licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order are :—

					<i>Residing Inside.</i>	<i>Residing Outside.</i>
Grade “A” Producer and Retailer ...	1	...	1	...	0	
Grade “A” (TT) Milkbotler and Retailer	1	...	1	...	0	
Certified Retailers	3	...	2	...	1	
Grade “A” (TT) Retailer	1	...	0	...	1	
Grade “A” Retailers	6	...	3	...	3	
Pasteurised Retailers	2	...	0	...	2	
	<hr/> 14		<hr/> 7		<hr/> 7	

98 visits were made and numerous dirt tests were taken.

3 warning notices were sent on account of these tests.

10 notices respecting limewashing of cowsheds and the cleansing of cows udders were given.

One cow was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order 1925.

Two persons were found carrying on business as milk retailers without being registered. They applied for registration and no action was taken.

One retailer was found bottling milk in the street and was prosecuted. The Magistrates dismissed the case on payment of costs. Notices were received from the Worcester County Medical Officer of results of bacterial counts made at the Stafford County Council Laboratory respecting Grade "A" (TT) Milk bottled in this area as follows:—

<i>Date of sample.</i>	<i>No. of Micro organisms per c.c.</i>				<i>Bacillus Coli per c.c.</i>
March 23rd	2,000	...	...	present 1/100
May 2nd	56,000	...	...	„ 1/100
June 26th	724,000	...	...	„ 1/100
July 17th	144,000	...	...	„ 1/100
July 17th	50,000	...	...	„ 1/100
August 25th	56,000	...	...	„ 1/100
August 25th	240,000	...	...	„ 1/100
November 21st	264,000	...	...	„ 1/100
November 21st	16,800	...	...	„ 1/100

I took 15 samples at the bottling establishment 10 from the churns immediately on delivery. The bottles mentioned were those which had come back from the milk round.

<i>Date of sample.</i>	<i>Churn or Bottle.</i>	<i>No. of Micro organisms per c.c.</i>			<i>B. Coli per c.c.</i>
April 4th	churn	...	1,320	...	absent 1/100
„ 4th	churn	...	4,960	...	absent 1/100
„ 4th	bottle	...	1,055	...	absent 1/100
July 31st	churn	...	968,000	...	present 1/100
„ 31st	churn	...	1,728,000	...	present 1/100
„ 31st	churn	...	360,000	...	present 1/100
„ 31st	bottle	...	1,296,000	...	present 1/100
Aug. 29th	bottle	...	442,000	...	present 1/100
„ 29th	bottle	...	237,000	...	present 1/100
„ 29th	bottle	...	251,000	...	present 1/100
Sept. 27th	churn	...	462,000	...	absent 1/100
„ 27th	churn	...	73,000	...	absent 1/100
„ 27th	churn	...	228,000	...	present 1/100
Nov. 7th	churn	...	17,620	...	absent 1/100
„ 7th	churn	...	300	...	absent 1/100

These results were reported to the County Medical Officer and the matter was eventually brought to the notice of the Ministry of Health.

Other samples. The results being:—

1. June 20th.—Ordinary Milk, Bacterial Count 39,020; Coliform Bacillus present 1/10.
2. June 20th.—Ordinary Milk, Bacterial Count 14,500; Coliform Bacillus present 1/10.

3. June 20th.—Ordinary Milk, Bacterial Count 271,000; Coliform Bacillus present 1/100.
4. June 20th.—Ordinary Milk, Bacterial Count 36,720; Coliform Bacillus present 1/10.
5. October 13th.—Ordinary Milk. Result: No T.B. or Bacillus Abortus.
6. October 13th.—Grade "A" Milk. Typhoid group negative, no Bacillus Abortus or T.B.
7. October 13th.—Ordinary Milk.—Typhoid group negative, no T.B. or Bacillus Abortus.
8. October 31st.—Ordinary (S.F.), Bacterial Count 1905; Coliform Bacillus absent in 1 c.c. Streptococci not detected.
9. October 31st.—Ordinary (S.F.), Bacterial Count 13,720; Coliform Bacillus present 1/10. A non-hæmolytic Streptococcus (*S. Fæcalis*) was isolated.
10. December 13th.—Sterilized Milk, Bacterial Count nil; Coli Bacillus present 1 c.c. Fat 3.6. Not fatty solids 8.7.
11. October 13th.—Butter. On account of Undulant Fever. No T.B. or Bacillus Abortus.
12. December 13th.—Butter. Moisture on high side but not above standard.

Samples Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 11 were taken on account of a case of undulant fever.

Samples 8 and 9 on account of several cases of Scarlet Fever occurring amongst the customers.

In those cases where Coliform Bacillus was detected letters of warning were sent to the producers.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms at 50 houses were fumigated after Infectious Disease and rooms at 31 houses for other causes. Approximately 1,500 articles of bedding and clothing from houses in the Borough were disinfected at the Isolation Hospital.

At the Public Health Committee in July, it was decided that the matter of fumigation of rooms occupied by patients suffering from Infectious Disease and who had been removed to Hospital should be left to the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. Since then the rooms have been disinfected only on request, and it has been found that no other case has occurred in a house where the room was not fumigated. In every case where the patient was treated at home and in cases of Tuberculosis the rooms were fumigated. At four houses where deaths from Tuberculosis occurred the walls of the rooms occupied by the patients were stripped and sprayed.

VERMIN.

Five houses were sprayed with insecticide and fumigated on account of bug infestation and one for furniture beetle, also one for wood lice. Two rooms at one house and one at another house were sprayed on account of ants. Insecticide, either in powder or liquid form, was supplied to the occupiers of 11 houses infested with bugs, 25 with crickets, 5 with ants and 1 with fleas.

Rat poison was supplied to the occupiers of 16 premises.

WATER CLOSETS.

Three slop W.C.'s were converted to W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus.

Eighteen additional W.C.'s were provided.

Four trough W.C.'s with overhead flushing apparatus were removed and W.C.'s with proper flushing cisterns provided.

At 21 houses a W.C. was put in connection with a scullery, with access from the scullery in place of existing W.C.'s in yards, 9 of these were additional.

Six were rebuilt. The other alterations and repairs are included under summary of work carried out.

There are 24 privies in use at houses and works where there is no sewer available.

ASH PITS.

Forty-three ashpits were removed. One hundred and forty-two houses were provided with ashbins in place of ashpits. At 20 houses the ashbins were renewed. Upon instructions of the Town Council, I provided ashbins at 4 houses. The cost of these being repaid by the owner of the property upon a demand being made.

SMOKE.

Only one complaint was received, this was a stack in connection with a vertical boiler. Some alterations were made and the smoke nuisance slightly minimized.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

Dwelling Houses.

Baking Ovens removed	...	12
Baths, additional, provided	...	2
Bedrooms, floors repaired	...	57
Bedrooms, new floors	...	10
Bedrooms, angle filleting	...	...
provided	...	88
Bedrooms, new skirting	...	...
boarding	...	9

Bedrooms, reconditioned	...	...	9
and enlarged	...	...	...
Cleansed, white washed and	...	...	...
redecorated (Rooms)	...	...	234
Chimneys (repaired)	...	...	52
Chair Rails and Picture	...	...	...
Rails provided	...	...	54
Ceilings, plaster renewed or	...	...	...
repaired	...	...	65

Ceilings relathed	19
Cellar Lights, new Gratings and Frames provided ...	22
Cellars, cleaned out and limewashed	23
Coal places, new erected ...	12
Closed	2
Demolished	33
Reopened after repairs ...	5
Damp-proof courses put in	4
Doors sills, new, put in ...	52
Doors, repaired and rehung	105
Doors, renewals	33
Doors, weather boards pro- vided	12
Floors repaved or repaired	67
Firegrates repaired or re- newed	23
Food places repaved ...	5
Food places, new, provided	1
Hearth Ash-holes filled in	11
Roofs repaired	24
Roofs renewed	28
Repaired throughout ...	78
Sculleries, new, erected ...	21
Sculleries repaved ...	4
Stairs, repaired	45
Stairs, treads renewed ...	25
Stairs, handrails provided	45
Stairs, renewed entirely ...	4
Steps, renewed or repaired	20
Through ventilation pro- vided	3
Ventilating air bricks put in Bedrooms	14
Washhouses, thoroughly re- paired	16
Washhouses, washing boilers provided ...	34
Washhouses, supplied with Water Taps	1
Washhouses, Washing Boilers repaired ...	7
Washhouses taken down ...	16
Washhouses, floors re- newed	13
Walls, external rebuilt ...	1
Walls, internal rebuilt ...	2
Walls, cemented internally	57
Walls, matchboarding re- moved	3
Walls, internal replastered	176
Walls, pointed or cemented externally	56

Windows made to open ...	19
Windows, new, additional, put in	19
Windows, larger, put in ...	40
Windows, repaired or re- newed	149
Windows, Sash Cords, Weights, and Pulleys pro- vided	16
Yards, paved	19
Paving repaired or relaid...	47

Sinks.

Brick Sinks repaired ...	8
Brick Sinks removed ...	5
New additional earthenware put in sculleries or wash- houses	25
Earthenware Sinks in place of Brick	5
Sink waste pipes put in ...	8
Sink waste pipes repaired	2

Water Supply.

Water Taps put inside houses or sculleries ...	22
---	----

Drains.

Relaid	5
Reconstructed	25
New chambers put in ...	5
Ventilated	14
New, put to houses ...	22
Additional gullies put in ...	25
Gullies renewed	4
Repaired	12
Obstructions removed ...	180
Chamber covers renewed ...	1
Syphons renewed	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected	2
Drains tested	10

Ashpits.

Removed	43
Houses, ashbins provided...	142
Houses, ashbins renewed...	20

Rain Water Spouting.

New additional spouting at fronts of houses ...	37
New additional spouting at rears of houses ...	42
Spouting repaired or re- newed at front	57
Spouting repaired or re- newed at rears	35

Downpipes lengthened or reconstructed	87
Box Gutters in footpath ...	24

W.C. Water Supply pipes renewed	38
Other Repairs	37

Water Closets.

New, erected	20
Rebuilt	4
Additional provided ...	19
New Basins put in ...	8
Flushing Apparatus re- paired or renewed ...	56
Fresh water w.c.'s in place of slop w.c.'s	3

Other Matters.

Offensive accumulations re- moved	20
Overcrowding nuisances abated	2
Smoke nuisances abated ...	1
Other defects remedied ...	495

SHOPS ACTS.

No prosecutions were taken during the year. Numerous shop-keepers were warned, either personally or by letter, and in October a Notice to all shop-keepers giving particulars of Closing Hours and Half Holidays was inserted in the local Press.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Fifty-seven Licences were issued, 46 to store Petrol only, 7 to store Petrol and Carbide of Calcium, and 4 to store Carbide of Calcium only. The sum of £34 17s. 6d. was received for the licences.

The licences were in respect of 57,609 gallons of Petrol and 7,068 lbs. of Carbide of Calcium, compared with 45,020 gallons of Petrol, and 1,438 lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR KENT,

Sanitary Inspector.



